

## CLAIMS AMENDMENTS

1 14. (Previously Amended) A method of repairing a lesion on a solid visceral organ, comprising:  
    applying an energy-absorbing proteinaceous material to a lesion site on the solid visceral organ lesion;  
    irradiating the proteinaceous material with energy sufficient to fuse the energy-absorbing material at least partially to the lesion site;  
    applying a biocompatible denatured albumin lamina onto the proteinaceous material on the lesion site; and  
    irradiating the biocompatible albumin lamina and the proteinaceous material with energy sufficient to fuse the biocompatible albumin lamina to the proteinaceous material and/or the lesion site.

2 15. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 14, wherein the biocompatible albumin lamina is irradiated sufficiently to achieve substantial hemostasis reduce hemorrhage at the lesion site by at least 50%.

3 16. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 14, wherein the biocompatible denatured albumin lamina has an albumin concentration of about 50% to 58%.

4 17. (Previously Amended) The method of claim 14, further comprising:  
    clamping off blood supply to the lesion site of the solid visceral organ.

5 18. (Previously Amended) The method of claim 14, wherein the proteinaceous material is fluidic and is applied to a thickness of 100-1000  $\mu\text{m}$ .

6 19. (Original) The method of claim 14, wherein the energy-absorbing material comprises a chromophore and the energy is light energy of a wavelength absorbed by the chromophore to fuse the biocompatible albumin lamina to the lesion site.

7 20. (Original) The method of claim 19, wherein the biocompatible albumin lamina is translucent to light energy.

*M  
7/17/03*

8 21. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 18, wherein the wherein the proteinaceous material is fluidic and is applied to a thickness of 100-250um.

9 22. (Previously Added) The method of claim 14 wherein the biocompatible denatured albumin lamina contains sufficient water content to be pliable and has a thickness in a range of 75 $\mu$ m to 300  $\mu$ m.

10 23. (Previously Added) The method of claim 21 wherein the albumin lamina has a thickness of about 250  $\mu$ m.

11 24. (Previously Added) The method of claim 14 wherein the albumin lamina has a tensile strength of at least about 625 kPa.

12 25. (Previously Added) The method of claim 14 wherein the albumin lamina has an elasticity of about 1700 kPa to 4000 kPa.

13 26. (Previously Added) The method of claim 14 wherein the albumin lamina contains a chromophore.

14 27. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 27 19 wherein the chromophore is indocyanine green.

15 28. (Previously Added) The method of claim 14 wherein the albumin lamina contains at least one biologically active agent.

16 29. (New) The method of claim 14, wherein the biocompatible albumin lamina is irradiated sufficiently to reduce hemorrhage at the lesion site by 50-90%.

17 30. (New) The method of claim 14, wherein the biocompatible denatured albumin lamina comprises human serum albumin formed into a thin, pliant sheet.